

Samuel Nickles, Dry and Quaint: A Landmark of Western Medicine*

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ABSTRACT

The life of Dr. Samuel Nickles 1833–1908, medical practitioner and teacher in Cincinnati, Ohio, is written almost entirely from information found in a collection of letters, personal papers, clippings from newspapers and journals, and other personal possessions donated to the author by Martha Nickles, Samuel's 89-year-old daughter.

SAMUEL Nickles was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 8, 1833. His Swiss-German parents, Francis and Mary Winkerman Nickles, came to America from a small village near Berne, Switzerland, about 1825, shortly after their marriage. They settled in the northeast of Ohio, but came later to Cincinnati. When Samuel, the youngest of four children, was two weeks old his father drowned in the Ohio river, leaving his family in dire distress (1).

The capable and unselfish mother made it possible for Samuel to attend a good school at great sacrifice to herself. After a few short years of school it was necessary for the boy to work in various business firms to help support his mother and the other three children (1). His thirst for learning drove him to constant search for knowledge in his free time. When he finally decided to study medicine, he was able to attend the Eclectic Medical Institute and was graduated from this school in 1856 (2). A note found among Samuel Nickles' papers stated that he received the sum of \$98.00 from Switzerland just in time to pay for his books and graduation.

He then attended Bacon's Mercantile College on the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, where he completed a full course of commercial instruction, consisting of "Double-entry Book-Keeping embracing every depart-

ment of Trade and Mercantile accounts." He received his diploma on March 27, 1857. The diploma was signed by Bacon S. Allen, Prin-

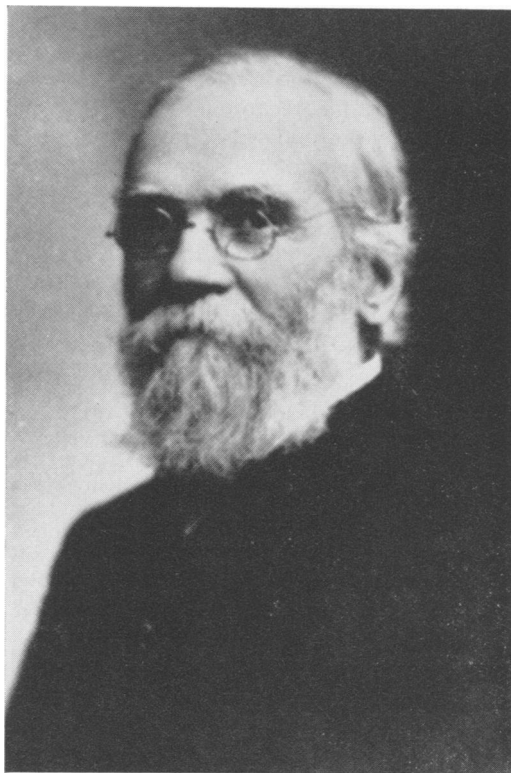


FIG. 1.—The picture of Dr. Samuel Nickles which was presented to Ohio-Miami Medical College of the University of Cincinnati in 1910, by Alice Nickles, his daughter.

mental (3). The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine was organized in this same college building in the same year, 1857.

Shortly after Samuel graduated from Bacon's Mercantile College, he decided to visit a phre-

* This paper was awarded the Murray Gottlieb Prize in 1969.

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nologist by the name of O. S. Fowler. Among Dr. Nickles' possessions was a small book called *The Illustrated Self Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology with one hundred engravings and a chart of the character*, given by O. S. Fowler to Samuel Nickles on April 23, 1857 (4). Mr. Nickles was then 24 years old.

Apparently Mr. Fowler had convinced Mr. Nickles of the value of self-knowledge especially at the beginning of one's adult life. It is certainly remarkable how close Mr. Fowler came in reading Sam Nickles' character. He says many of the same things about him that were said in the memorial addresses given after Dr. Nickles' death in 1908.

According to the explanation in this book, the science of phrenology and physiology is a study of the organic conditions which indicate character, and the recording of character as determined by the study, giving directions as to how to perfect one's own character and one's children's. Samuel Nickles had a notebook with many notes on phrenology. He seemed to be fascinated with the subject.

The following is a direct quotation from O. S. Fowler's recording of Samuel Nickles' character:

Activity extreme, zealous, warm, cordial, earnest, hearty, positive. Ambition boundless, it over-takes you. You need coolness. Take things more quietly. Nerves a little sprung. Do not manufacture life power as rapidly as you work it off. Your selfish faculties are good enough. They will make you look out for number one. Anger is quick but not violent and you have only fair destructiveness. You will not rub into others. Are now eating too fast and then work too hard after eating. Will make money and pay all you owe. Your whole life will be a life of truthfulness and honesty. All your feelings break right out. Are fond of praise yet not fine clothes. You will do your best if employed. Your motives are perfect. You adore the deity as far as you believe. Mechanical ingenuity is first rate. Also benevolence is large and you can be persuaded unduly. Are rather radical yet the divine sentiment is good. Are fond of the jocose. Perceptives good. Memory of faces is first rate. All your business faculties are good and you can make a good scholar. You are gentlemanly and will gain friends. Your health must be attended to. Mental temperament predominates. (4)

This was the reading of Samuel Nickles' character. As we learn more about Mr. Nickles, it will be interesting to see how his real character corresponds to Fowler's predictions.

Samuel Nickles was married to Alice Belmer

on August 8, 1858. Of six children, only two, John and Alice, survived their father's death. Alice Belmer Nickles died in 1869. On March 15, 1871, Dr. Nickles married Caroline Weglau, née Dick. The two children of this union, Martha and Samuel, also survived their father.

In 1862 Nickles, with very little formal medical education, served as surgeon to the 81st Ohio Reserve Militia (5).

A diploma from the Medical College of Ohio states that Samuel Nickles graduated in 1865. The diploma was signed by James Graham, George C. Blackman, M. B. Wright, C. G. Comegys, Theophilus Parvin, W. H. Gobrecht, and Roberts Bartholow (6), a truly great collection of names. John Shaw Billings said that James Graham was undoubtedly the foremost American teacher of medicine of his time and that few European clinicians were his equals. George C. Blackman was considered the greatest western surgeon of that time. Samuel Gross said there was no American surgeon who could take Blackman's place. Bartholow was called the Virchow of American medicine. Parvin was an obstetrician of world-wide renown. Gobrecht, the anatomist, was idolized by his students. Comegys was a genius as an educator and leader of men. Marmaduke Burr Wright, the originator of bimanual version, was a great obstetrician, brilliant teacher, man of affairs, and versatile medical writer (7). Samuel Nickles was fortunate to have studied under these men. There are class notes among his papers taken by Nickles as a student while listening to their lectures (8).

But Samuel Nickles had made an impression on his teachers also, because he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, immediately following his graduation. He remained in this position until 1869.

As a teacher, he was very conscientious. He made the students complete their work and had the ability to explain what he taught in a manner which made it very clear to them. He frequently drew from his own experience in therapy. A common remark was, "The book tells us this drug produces such and such effects. Gentlemen, this is not true." Then he would give his own observations. He wrote prescriptions on the blackboard as illustrations. For many years after his death, Cincinnati druggists were filling some of these prescriptions copied from the blackboard and still being used by his



FIG. 2.—Diploma from the Medical College of Ohio, given to Samuel Nickles in 1865

former students. He denounced polypharmacy or the use of many drugs at once. His prescriptions were simple (9).

He acquired a large practice especially among

the German citizens. A notebook written in German contains the Constitution for the German Debating Club of Cincinnati, July 30, 1864 (8). Dr. Nickles was apparently very ac-

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tive in this organization. In 1868, he translated Emil Siegle's *Treatment of the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs by Inhalation* from German into English (10).

According to Dr. T. W. Hays, in a memorial address in honor of Dr. Nickles, Samuel Nickles was "small physically, large mentally, antagonistic when he thought he was right. Such antagonism, however, rested on a basis of absolute honesty in his convictions" (11). Dr. Hays was Samuel Nickles' assistant in the Medical Clinic at the Medical College of Ohio for two or three years. In 1895, the students requested Dr. Nickles to deliver some lectures on Electrotherapeutics. He announced that his assistant, Dr. Hays, would deliver these lectures. He then asked Dr. Hays to prepare twelve lectures and he would let him know when to deliver them. When the time approached for the lectures to be given, Dr. Hays came to the corner of Sixth and Vine with fear and trembling. He was astonished to see Dr. Nickles' little black horse hitched in front of the college. He was standing in the classroom with a smile on his face. "Are you going to lecture?", Dr. Hays questioned. "No!" replied Dr. Nickles, "I just wanted to see if you showed up. I will go in with you and listen." He was almost always present to learn to his own satisfaction that the students were being properly instructed. Conscientiousness and promptness were certainly two of Dr. Nickles' chief characteristics (11).

From 1869 to 1874, Dr. Nickles served as professor of chemistry at the Medical College of Ohio. A letter written on March 23, 1874, by Roberts Bartholow to Samuel Nickles notifies Dr. Nickles of his appointment to the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Two other interesting appointments appeared in the letter; James Graham, M.D., was to receive an Honorary Degree of Emeritus, and Professor Bartholow was to be transferred from the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine (12). Dr. Nickles remained as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics until 1898 when he was made Professor Emeritus.

On November 9, 1872, Dr. Nickles was elected a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, serving as Librarian in 1875 and as president in 1885. For many years he was

the Cincinnati examiner of the Home Life Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York (13).

Dr. Nickles was a voluminous writer. His articles appeared in journals and in the *Reference Handbook of Medical Science*. A letter from the William Wood and Co., Medical Publishers, New York, to Dr. Nickles on October 28, 1890 says: "We have been so much pleased by the clearness and elegance of your writing as shown by the articles contributed by you in the *Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences* that we desire to offer you the preparation of the works on materia medica and therapeutics to be written with a view to its use as a textbook for medical students." An answer from Dr. Nickles accepted, provided he could take as long as he needed to complete the works, saying that his time was limited, he was not robust, and not young, and could not devote more than two or three hours daily to this work (14). There is no record of this textbook ever having been published.

The position Dr. Nickles gained in the profession was the result of ceaseless toil through more than three decades. A. G. Drury, M.D., in an article entitled "Reminiscences of the Medical College of Ohio" published in the *Lancet-Clinic* in 1913, quotes the following as a description:

The heights this man reached and kept,
Were not attained by single flight.
But he, while his companions slept
Was toiling upwards in the night. (15)

Dr. Drury had written to John Nickles, a surviving son of Dr. Samuel Nickles, for information to be used in his *Reminiscences*. John then lived in Washington, D.C. He wrote a sketch of his father's life and sent it to Alice, his sister, who lived in Cincinnati. In a letter accompanying the biography, John mentioned that he was painfully surprised to find how little of his father's work had been published; or is it that *Index Medicus* has failed to get it? *Index Medicus* begins with the year 1879 and Dr. Nickles probably published much before that year. John lamented the limitations of the *Index Medicus* which he thought would have a complete list of all of Samuel Nickles' publications (13). It is interesting to note that Dr. Nickles himself was one of those physicians who saved *Index Medicus* from going out of

Copy.

Board of Trustees, Medical College of Ohio.
Cincinnati, March 23, 1874

Roberts Bartholow M.D.
Dean of Faculty

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of this Board held this day, it was ordered

- 1st That the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine be conferred on James Graham M.D.
- 2nd That Prof. R. Bartholow be transferred from the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine
- 3rd That Prof. Samuel Nickles be transferred from the chair of Chemistry to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics
- 4th That W. A. Clarke M.D. fill the chair of Chemistry

Yours respectfully,
Thos. Sherlock, Secy.

A true copy:
Roberts Bartholow M.D.
Dean of the Faculty.

FIG. 3.—Letter written to Samuel Nickles by Roberts Bartholow, Dean of Faculty of Medical College of Ohio, March 23, 1874.

existence because of lack of support. A letter to Dr. Nickles from Dr. H. A. Hare of Philadelphia, dated January 2, 1895, stated that *Index Medicus* would cease to be published unless an

effort was made to continue it, owing to the fact that a large number of subscribers were delinquent. He asked Dr. Nickles to become a subscriber and to urge other professional friends

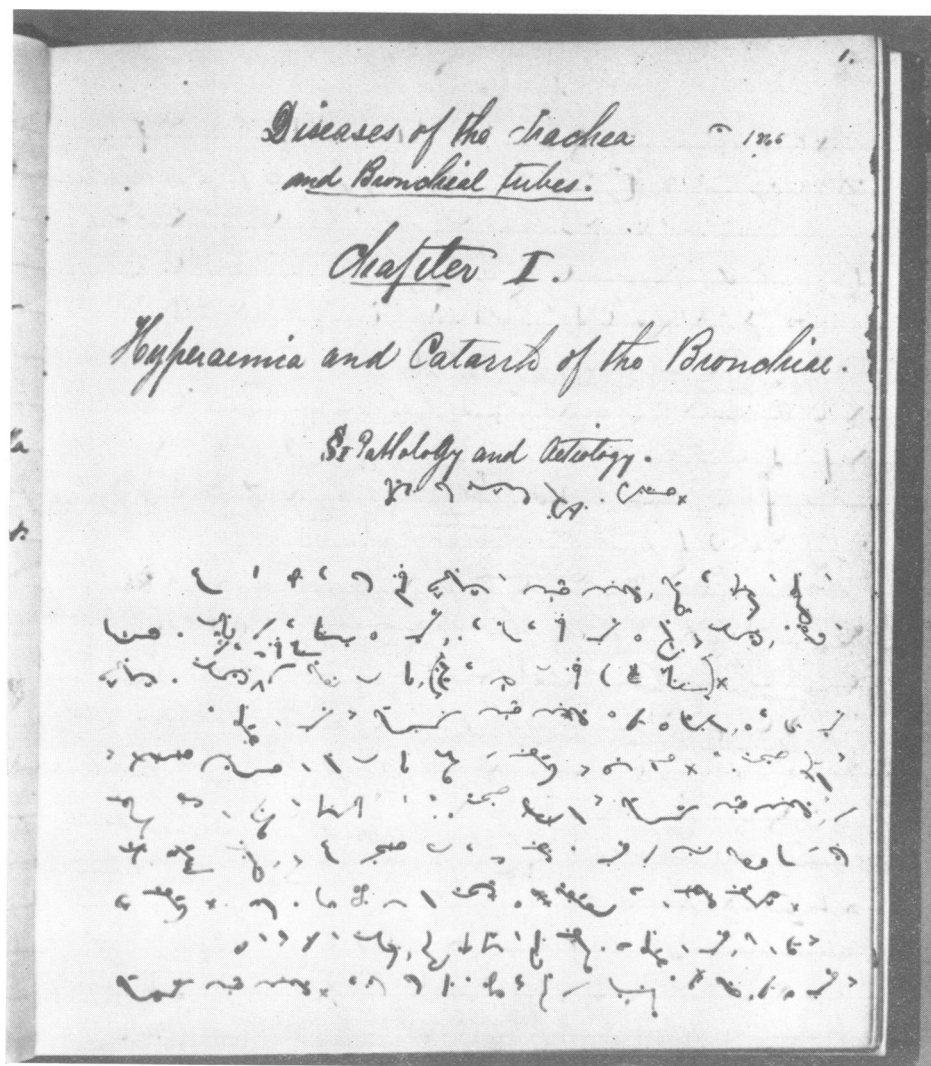


FIG. 4.—An example of the shorthand or script in which Samuel Nickles took many of his notes.

to do so. The subscription price was \$10.00 a year. Dr. Hare pointed out that the *Index-Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Library* was the only record of contemporary medical literature and that it would be a laborious task to search in various journals for materials on a particular subject or writings by a specific author. Dr. Nickles hastened to reply that he wished his name to be added to the list of subscribers (16).

Otto Juettner, M.D., author of *Daniel Drake*

and his Followers, wrote an article titled "Medical Cincinnati of Yesterday and To-morrow" which was published in the *Lancet-Clinic*, August 21, 1909. It was originally an address delivered before the Warren County Medical Society in Lebanon, Ohio, August 17, 1909. In this paper he referred to several great men who were associated with the two geniuses of the Medical College of Ohio at the midcentury, George C. Blackman and James Graham. He called these associates "landmarks of western

medicine". Nickles was mentioned as dry and quaint and immensely popular with the classes. He goes on to say:

Cincinnati was then the Mecca of medical men in the West and second only to Philadelphia on the entire continent. Throughout the entire period 1866 to 1890 Cincinnati was in Medicine the undisputed

Queen of the West
In her garland dresses
On the banks of the beautiful river (7).

Apparently it was customary at the time for one of the professors to deliver what was called the Valedictory Address at the Medical College of Ohio commencement exercises. Several of these addresses, found among Dr. Nickles' papers in his handwriting (8), show that he must have been a popular speaker.

A letter dated August 12, 1880, from the office of the President of the Tri-State Medical Society (Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky) invited Dr. Nickles to a meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, to read a paper on any subject he chose. Dr. H. B. Buck signed the letter and included a statement that they were attempting to have the best program in the history of the Society (17). Dr. Nickles was much in demand.

A lecture delivered on "The Action and Use of Alcohol" on October 7, 1874, in the Amphitheater of the Medical College of Ohio, and again on September 6, 1877, was commented on by Dr. T. W. Hays at a memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Nickles held at the Academy of Medicine, April 27, 1908. He said:

Dr. Nickles was exceedingly unassuming, as exemplified in his mode of life. He was very liberal minded as regarded the pleasure of the life.

Dr. Hays quoted from the Nickles' address:

I believe in the use of moderate quantities of alcohol in the form of wine or beer, but I mean very moderate quantities. Christ, you know, made wine and it was real wine, although it was made out of water, and he drank wine with his disciples. If it had been detrimental and wrong, Christ would not have done so. The great Creator knew very well what he was doing when he made these laws of chemical action, but alcohol must not be abused. (11)

Dr. Nickles' paper contained thirty-five handwritten pages in which he went into the subject

of alcohol in a very interesting and detailed manner (11).

A letter from Alice Nickles to her father, Samuel Nickles, April 10, 1896, tells how proud she was of her father after hearing a Valedictory Address given at the Odeon. In this address, Nickles elaborated on a new method of study—practical work in laboratories. He reported that the first laboratory associated with the Medical School was the chemical laboratory, begun about 1871. In 1874, a histological laboratory was opened. Here he said the student comprehended intimate knowledge of the tissue of organs, which is necessary to the practice of medicine. In 1881, a pathological laboratory was opened, devoted to study of changes in tissues and organs in disease, and in 1882, a laboratory for the study of bacteriology was established. Also, Dr. Nickles said that Daniel Drake, sixty-four years before, had maintained that a four-year curriculum should be required giving time for laboratory study. In fact, in Vienna, Austria, the curriculum was six years (19).

Dr. Nickles' colleagues presented him with a loving cup on May 3, 1899, at the time of his retirement. He had been a professor at the Medical College of Ohio for thirty-three years, from 1865 to 1898. This cup is also among the possessions acquired from his daughter Martha.

Dr. E. W. Mitchell, a general practitioner for sixty-three years, was a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio in 1882. He died at the age of ninety-nine, on May 20, 1953. Of Dr. Nickles, he said to Alice, a daughter:

I had a great admiration for your father as a teacher. He was one of Cincinnati's great men. (8)

Henry Rohr of Detroit, Michigan, wrote to John and Alice in 1924 and 1925 asking for a biography of their father for a Swiss-German newspaper. He said that Professor Sam Nickles had been his medical examiner in 1906 when he went to work on the Panama Canal. Mr. Rohr frankly admitted that he would not have been able to hold out for six years in that terrible climate if the professor had not given him sound advice about how to keep well while living down there. For this reason, he wished to do full justice to Dr. Nickles' biography (20). The biography was published on April 16, 1925 (1).

On the occasion of the semi-centennial an-

niversary of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, held at the Hotel Sinton on March 5, 1907, several prominent physicians spoke concerning the medical history of Cincinnati during the fifty years of the Academy's existence. Among them was Samuel Nickles, whose speech was called "Then and Now." Dr. Nickles told some interesting stories of the advances that had taken place in fifty years. He told of having visited in northern Ohio with his mother in 1853. While there, they were serenaded by several bands of mosquitoes. Later his mother had severe chills and a local physician was called. He arrived with a neat little satchel, from which the doctor took a small vial containing white globules. These were to be placed in water and the patient was directed to take a teaspoonful every hour. This was done, but the patient became worse. The doctor repeated the same instructions several times to no avail. Finally another physician, one of the early members of the Academy, was called in. He fully examined the patient, then wrote a prescription, which proved effectual. The first doctor was a Homeopath. At that time Homeopaths always carried satchels containing their medicines, but no regular physician carried a handcase. They all wrote prescriptions which were compounded at the drug store. Now, Dr. Nickles said, many practitioners carry satchels. He explained that Joseph Listers' paper on the method of preventing the infection of wounds in 1867 led surgeons to undertake with success operations that would have been fatal fifty years ago. So they must carry aseptic instruments, antiseptic drugs, and bulky aseptic dressings. Difficult operations in gynecology were performed with great celerity. In fact, a lady from a Western city had reported that at a fair she had seen a sign on an emergency hospital: "Ovaries removed while you wait."

The hypodermic syringe was then common property and should be carried by the doctor in his case. The clinical thermometer, invented by Dr. Carl Ehrle in 1868, was also in use. Before this time, the thermometer showed the temperature only while in situ. Since this thermometer was inserted into the rectum the reading was disagreeable to the physician and embarrassing to the nurse. The new thermometer was now carried in the case.

Dr. Nickles told of the lack of time the phy-

sician had to study drugs and medications. However, he said, the manufacturers of chemicals and drugs supply convenient preparations which can be adapted to every possible case. Some practitioners claim they are more certain of the good quality of the medicines they carry than those dispensed by druggists. In closing Dr. Nickles said:

Our city has building inspectors, elevator inspectors, and smoke inspectors. The Academy did good work in aiding the Health Officer in securing a better quality of milk. Could it not also take steps that would result in providing pure drugs for the sick? (21)

Otto Juettner said in *Daniel Drake and his Followers* that Nickles spent his retirement years in communion with the great naturalists and philosophers, especially Ernst Haeckel, whom he revered almost to the point of worship (22). Haeckel was a German biologist who believed in the doctrine of organic evolution, that the highest animals have evolved from the simplest forms of life and the highest human faculties have evolved from the soul of animals. He denied the immortality of the soul, the freedom of the will, and the existence of a personal God (23). Like his idol, Nickles was an agnostic of the optimistic type.

The generation which gave Samuel Nickles to the profession was one of great teachers and leaders. He was not a stereotype. He was an individual (22). His philosophy seems to be embodied in a little poem which was written in his own hand in one of his notebooks.

We are not missed

If you or I
Today should die
The birds would sing the same tomorrow;
The vernal spring
Her flowers would bring
And few would think of us with sorrow.
Yes, he is dead
Would then be said.
The corn would floss, the grass yield hay,
The cattle low
and summer go
And few would heed us pass away.

How soon we pass!
How few, alas!
Remember those who turn to mold,
Whose faces fade
With Autumn's shade
Beneath the sodden churchyard cold.

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Yes, it is so—
We come and go!
They hail our birth, they mourn us dead.
A day or more
The winter o'er
Another takes our place instead. (8)

Samuel Nickles died on April 21, 1908. An attack of influenza in the latter part of January produced complications which caused his death after three months of severe suffering (13).

LIST OF THE WRITINGS OF DR. SAMUEL NICKLES (10)

COMPILED BY ALICE NICKLES, DAUGHTER OF
DR. SAMUEL NICKLES

- 1871 Address introductory to the 51st Annual Session of the Medical College of Ohio. *Clinic* 1: 100-105, Oct. 7, 1871.
- 1872 Diabetes Mellitus. *Clinic* 2: 265-267, June 8, 1872.
- 1875 Discussion. *Clinic* 9: 103, Aug. 28, 1875.
- 1875 Discussion. *Clinic* 9: 140, Sept. 18, 1875.
- 1876 The Antipyretic Use of Quinine. *Clinic* 11: 37-40, July 22, 1876.
- 1878 Valedictory Address. The Causes of Failure in the Practice of Medicine. *Clinic* 14: 133-137, Feb. 27, 1878.
- 1881 Tonics. *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 16: 47-349, April 16, 1881.
- 1881 The Modus Operandi of Cod Liver Oil. *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 6: 374-377, April 23, 1881.
- 1881 Modern Therapeutics. *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 7: 323-330, Oct. 8, 1881.
- 1884 Observations in the Meeting of the Academy of Medicine on Salicylate of Sodium. (Meeting Dec. 17, 1883) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 12: 107, Jan. 26, 1884.
- 1884 Observations in the Meeting of the Academy. (Meeting Mar. 24, 1884) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 12: p. 444, April 22, 1884.
- 1884 As above. (Meeting April 28, 1884) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 12: 648-649, May 24, 1884.
- 1884 As above. (Meeting of June 23, 1884) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 13: 76, July 19, 1884.
- 1884 As above. (Meeting Sept. 8) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 13: 341, Sept. 27, 1884.
- 1884 As above. (Meeting Sept. 15) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 13: 409, Oct. 11, 1884.
- 1884 Inflammation of the pharynx. (Meeting Oct. 20) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 13: 606, Nov. 22, 1884.
- 1884 Discussion. (Meeting Oct. 27) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 13: 638, Nov. 29, 1884.
- 1884 As above. (Meeting Oct. 27) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 13: 664, Dec. 6, 1884.
- 1886 Croup. (Meeting of Jan. 11) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 16: 143, Jan. 30, 1886.
- 1886 Diabetes. (Meeting of Mar. 22) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 16: 434-435, April 10, 1886.
- 1886 (Meeting of Apr. 19) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 16: 581, May 15, 1886.
- 1886 (Meeting Nov. 22) *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 17: 719-720, Dec. 11, 1886.
- 1887 Valedictory. The Importance and Necessity of Experimental Research. *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 18: 363-369, Mar. 8, 1887.
- 1890 Terpin Hydrate. *J. Med. Coll. Ohio* 1: 4-5.
- 1890 Creosote in Phthisis. *J. Med. Coll. Ohio* 1: 30-31.
- 1890 Hydrastinine and Atropine as Hemostatics. *J. Med. Coll. Ohio* 1: 73-75.
- 1891 Codine. *J. Med. Coll. Ohio* 2: 49-51.
- 1892 Calomel as a Diuretic. *Ohio Med. J.* 3: 117-119, Oct. 1892.
- 1892 Diuretin. *Ohio Med. J.* 3: 136-137, Nov. 1892.
- 1893 Opening Address. *Ohio Med. J.* 4: 111-112, May 1893.
- 1896 Discussion. Meeting of Academy of Medicine, Jan. 1896 *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 36: 74-75, Jan. 18, 1896.
- 1896 Valedictory mentioned in *Ohio Med. J.*, May 1896.
1907. Then and Now. Meeting of the Academy of Medicine, March 5. *Lancet-Clinic* N.S. 58: 368-871.
- In 1868 he translated the second German edition of Emil Siegle's *Treatment of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs by Inhalations, with a New Inhaling Apparatus*. Cincinnati, R. S. Carroll and Co., 1868. pp. 136
- 1884 Digitalis, its pathological action. *Amer. J. Med. Sci.* N.S. 58: 410-422.
- 1886 The name of Dr. S. Nickles appears as a contributor in the *American J. Med. Sci.* N.S. No. 182. Apr. 1886
- There is also the manuscript of a translation of a German work by Richard Hagen. *Key to Clinical Examination and Diagnosis*. These articles are in the *Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences* published by Wm. Wood & Co. New York.
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Cholagogues | Vol III pp. 28-33 |
| Diuretics | Vol III pp. 543-548 |
| Emetics | Vol. III pp. 809-813 |
| Expectorants | Vol. IV pp. 48-52 |
| Hypnotics | Vol IV pp. 813-818 |
| Laxatives | Vol. V pp. 468-470 |
| Purgatives of Cathartics | Vol. VI pp. 809-814 |
| Tonics | Vol. VII pp. 805-809 |
- There are also a large number of manuscripts of lecture delivered at the German Literary Club, some of which were published in the *Volksblatt*, and a large number of lectures delivered at the Medical College of Ohio.

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3. Diploma from Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati, Ohio, dated March 27, 1857.
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6. Diploma from Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, dated 1865.
7. JUETTNER, OTTO. Medical Cincinnati of Yesterday and To-morrow. *Lancet-Clinic*, Aug. 21, 1909, p. 5 (a reprint)
8. Personal papers including handwritten addresses and commencement programs and notebooks.
9. MITCHELL, E. W. Notes on the early medical history of Cincinnati, Samuel Nickles 1833-1908. *Journal of Medicine*, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 1938 (a reprint)
10. List of writings of Dr. Samuel Nickles as compiled by his daughter Alice after his death.
11. HAYS, T. W. In Memoriam—Samuel Nickles, M.D. *Lancet-Clinic* 99: 582, May 16, 1908.
12. Letter from Board of Trustees. Medical College of Ohio, Roberts Bartholow, M.D., Dean of Faculty, March 23, 1874 to Dr. Samuel Nickles.
13. Letter from John Nickles to Alice Nickles, dated July 21, 1908 including a sketch of Samuel Nickles' life for her editing.
14. Letter from Wm. Wood & Co., Medical Publishers, New York, to Samuel Nickles, M.D., Oct. 28, 1890 and reply Nov. 3, 1890.
15. DRURY, A. G. Reminiscences of the Medical College of Ohio. 109: 707, June 28, 1913.
16. Letter from Dr. H. A. Hare, Philadelphia to Dr. Samuel Nickles, dated Jan. 2, 1895 and reply.
17. Letter from President of the Tri-State Medical Society (Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky), H. B. Buck, M.D., to Dr. Nickles, Aug. 12, 1880.
18. Letter from Alice Nickles to her father Samuel Nickles, April 10, 1896.
19. NICKLES, SAMUEL. Commencement Address April, 1896—New Methods of Study—Practical Work in Laboratories.
20. Letters from Henry Rohr of Detroit, Michigan to John Nickles, 1924 and Alice Nickles, 1925.
21. Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati. Held Tuesday evening, March 5, 1907, at the Hotel Sinton. Reprint from the *Lancet-Clinic*, March 30-April 6, 1907.
22. JUETTNER, OTTO. Daniel Drake and his Followers. Cincinnati. Harvey Publ. Co. 1909. 496 p.